



Second  
Edition

# Giants' Grammar

قواعد العملاقة  
للمصف الأول والثاني والثالث الثانوي

ولكل دارسي  
اللغة الإنجليزية

For  
Secondary  
Stage  
&  
All English  
learners



“

يحتوي على معظم قواعد اللغة  
الإنجليزية بشكل مبسط مع تمارين متنوعة  
لا غنى عنه لأي طالب أو معلم

”

## Part one

الجزء الأول



1

The letter  
الحرف

تتكون حروف الهجاء الإنجليزية من (26) حرفاً :

consonants (21) حرفاً ساكن

(5) احرف متحركة vowels وهم (a, e, i, o, u)

تقسم إلى

أشكال الحرف

## 1) Capital letters

الحروف الكبيرة

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z

## 2) Small letters

الحروف الصغيرة

لاحظ أن اللغة الانجليزية تتكون من 26 حرفاً وتحتوي على 48 صوتاً (sound) وذلك بسبب أن بعض الحروف لها أكثر من صوت على سبيل المثال :

## The letter C

① حرف الـ (c) ينطق (كـ) إذا أتى بعده أى حرف ماعدا (e - i - h - y)

close	cat	cow	cut	crazy	comic
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② حرف الـ (c) ينطق كحرف (سـ) إذا جاء بعده حرف (e, i, y)

cell	circle	cinema	cycle	police	policy
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③ حرف الـ (c) ينطق كحرف (شـ) إذا أتى بعده (io, ie, ia)

social	conscientious	efficient	especial	financial
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④ حرف الـ (c) إذا تبع بحرف (h) فستكون هناك ثلاث اصوات:

cheese	chair	teacher	choice	✓ ينطق حرف (تشـ) ⇔
school	chemist	headache	stomach	✓ ينطق حرف (كـ) ⇔
machine	chassis	champagne		✓ ينطق حرف (شـ) ⇔

## The letter S

① حرف الـ (s) ينطق كحرف (سـ) إذا أتى بعده أى حرف ساكن أو متحرك ماعدا (h - i - u) في بعض الكلمات

seat	sea	steam	sound	spin	treasure
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② حرف الـ (s) ينطق كحرف (شـ) إذا جاء بعده حرف (h) في بعض الكلمات مثل:

she	short	show	shoes	shelf	should
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الكلمة: مجموعة من الحروف معاً تعطى معنى ويمكن تقسيم الكلمة إلى 7 أجزاء.

### Parts of Speech

### أقسام الكلام



## Noun

الاسم: كلمة تستخدم للتسمية ويشمل اسم (انسان / حيوان / مكان / جهاذ / مجرد):

Person	شخص	Ali - Aya - man - woman - boy - girl - worker - vet., etc.
Place	مكان	Cairo - school - home - park - Egypt - city ..... etc.
Animal	حيوان	monkey - bird - lion - cat - tiger - bee - insect .... etc.
Thing	شيء	car - bag - plant - tree - tool- shirt - pen - office.... etc.
Abstract	معنوي	freedom - independence - evil - love - beauty .... etc.

يمكن تقسيم الاسم بشكل عام إلى:

<b>The proper noun</b> الاسم العلم	Ali - Aya - Egypt - Africa - Cairo..... etc. اسم شخص أو مكان أو حدث
<b>The common noun</b> الاسم العام	animal - bird - book - car - child - man - pen - river - tree - town ..... etc. هو اسم عام لكل النوع.
<b>The Material noun</b> الاسم المادي	glass - gold - iron - milk - salt - water...etc. المادة الخام
<b>The collective noun</b> الاسم الدال على الجمع	army - crew - group - herd - people - police - team... etc. هو اسم لمجموعة من الأشخاص أو الأشياء.
<b>The Abstract noun</b> الاسم المجرد	beauty - courage - death - fear - happiness - life - love..... etc. يشير إلى شيء معنوي وليس مادي.

يمكن تقسيم الاسم من حيث الشكل (The Form) إلى ثلاثة أقسام:

<b>The simple noun</b> الاسم البسيط	board - chair - pen - man - ball - box ... etc.
<b>The compound noun</b> الاسم المركب	armchair - blackboard - railway - rainbow
<b>The derivative noun</b> الاسم المشتق	sailor- friendship - happiness - childhood - اسم المشتق من فعل أو صفة أو اسم آخر بإضافة مقطع إلى آخره.

يمكن تقسيم الاسم من حيث العدد إلى (Countable and Uncountable) :

**الاسماء العددية**

**Countable Nouns**

الاسماء التي تعد يكون لها مفرد ويمكن أن يأتي قبلهم واحدة من:

a - an - one - this - that - each - every...

ويأتي بعدها فعل مفرد (is - was - has - v + s ...).

a bag	this car	each boy	one story	is was has v+s
a book	this table	each student	one pen	
an apple	that bus	every hero	one cup	

الاسماء التي تعد يكون لها جمع بإضافة (s / es / ies) إلى آخرها.

ويمكن أن يأتي قبلهم:

these - those - many - few - a lot of several - some - any...

ويأتي بعدها فعل جمع:

are - were - have - infinitive...

bags	these cars	many boys	four stories	are were have infinitive
books	these tables	few students	two pens	
apples	those buses	any heroes	a lot of cups	

**Important Notes**

تجمع معظم الاسماء بإضافة (s)

bag	↔	bags	pen	↔	pens	train	↔	trains
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الاسماء التي تنتهي بـ (s / ch / sh / x / z / o) قبلها حرف ساكن تأخذ (es):

box	↔	boxes	witch	↔	witches	hero	↔	heroes
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الاسماء التي تنتهي بـ (y قبلها حرف ساكن) تأخذ (ies) أما إذا كانت (y قبلها حرف متحرك) تأخذ (s):

factory	↔	factories	family	↔	families	party	↔	parties
monkey	↔	monkeys	way	↔	ways	play	↔	plays

إذا انتهى الاسم بـ (f / fe) البعض يضاف له (ves مع حذف (f / fe) البعض يضاف له (s) بعد (f / fe)

knife	↔	knives	wife	↔	wives	belief	↔	beliefs
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الملكية مع الاسماء (لاحظ الفرق ما بين 's و s')

's + اسم مفرد / اسم جمع لا ينتهي بـ s	Ali's car	children's house	men's clothes
اسم جمع ينتهي بـ s يضاف له ' فقط	boys' house	birds' wings	ladies' songs



٦ الأسماء التي تعد قد يكون لها جمع غير منتظم مثل:

Singular مفرد	Plural جمع
man	رجال
woman	نساء
child	أطفال
tooth	أسنان
foot	أقدام
ox	ثيران
mouse	فئران
basis	أسس
bacterium	بكتيريا
oasis	واحات
datum	معلومات
crisis	أزمات
phenomenon	ظواهر
goose	أوز

٧ هناك أسماء دائما في صيغة الجمع:

goods	بضائع	scissors	مقص	jeans	بنطلون جينز
police	الشرطة	stairs	السلم	shorts	بنطلون قصير
clothes	ملابس	remains	بقايا	trousers	بنطلون
glasses	نظارة	the public	العامة / الجمهور	pliers	زردية (بنسة)
youth	الشباب	cattle	ماشية		

٨ بعض الأسماء تكون مفرد أو جمع حسب المعنى المستخدم:

Singular مفرد	Plural جمع
a sheep	غنم
a means	وسائل
a series	سلاسل
a species	فصائل
a craft	ناقلات
a fish	سمك
a deer	غزلان
the people	الناس (جمع)
mathematics	حسابات
statistics	الإحصاءات

٩ بعض الاسماء قد تنتهي بـ (s) ولكنها مفرد:

classics	دراسة اليونانية والرومانية	genetics	علم الوراثة
politics	علم السياسة	statistics	علم الإحصاء
physics	الفيزياء	athletics	الغاب القوي
mathematics	الرياضيات	electronics	الالكترونياات
gymnastics	الغاب الالامبار	economics	علم الاااااااا

► Physics **is** a hard subject.

► Athletics **is** my favourite sport.

١٠ لاهظ الاسماء الكلية ااامل الال (اا اشير الى عناصرها كأجزاء متفرقة) واامل مفرد (اا اشير الى عناصرها كالأء واحد):

army	الالال	class	الفصل	government	الحكومة
gang	عصابة	school	المدرسة	people	الشعب
group	مجموعة	crew	طاقم سفينة أو طائرة	cast	فريق الالال
team	فريق	navy	الأسطول	band	فرقة موسيقية
family	عائلة	staff	هيلة عاملين	university	جامعة

► The Egyptian team **is** playing well.

► All team **are** leaving the pitch.

١١ لاهظ اسأاام ما يلي مع الاسماء المأااااااا:

اسم يعد الال + (some - any - a lot of - lots of - many - few - a few)

► A lot of my friends are coming now.

► We didn't take many pictures.

### الاسماء الال المأااااااا

### Uncountable Nouns

الاسماء الال لا ااا اسماء ليس لها الال ولا يأتي قبلهم:

a - an - one - these - those

ويأتي بعدها فعل مفرد (is - was - has - v + s).

### important uncountable nouns

اسماء مهمة لا ااا

information	مأااااااا	music	موسيقى	traffic	مروا
news	أأبار	equipment	الأااااااا	electricity	كأهرباء
furniture	أأاأ	cloth	أماش	jewellery	مأوأهراا
advice	أصيحة	baggage	أأاأا	rubbish	أأاماا
money	مال	luggage	أأااا	work	أمل
bread	أأبز	travel	السفر	hair	أأر
time	أأا	clothing	المأبسا	machinery	أالاا



يمكننا تقسيم الاسماء التي لا تعد كما يلي:

1. Liquids	السوائل	milk - water - juice - tea - oil ... etc.
2. Materials	الخامات	gold - wood - coffee - tea - paper - iron - glass - stone - sugar ..... etc.
3. Gases	الغازات	oxygen - carbon dioxide ... etc.
4. School subjects	المواد الدراسية	history - physics - chemistry - psychology - biology - mathematics .... etc.
5. Meals	الوجبات	breakfast - lunch - dinner - supper.
6. Languages	اللغات	Arabic - English - French - German ... etc.
7. Sports	الرياضات	tennis - football - gymnastics - volleyball - squash - swimming - athletics .. etc.
8. activities	الأنشطة	studying - reading - writing - .. etc.
9. Abstract nouns	الاسماء المجردة	freedom - hope - beauty - love - courage - patience - peace - poverty -.... etc.
10. Natural phenomena	الظواهر الطبيعية	drought - lightning - heat - snow - thunder - light - rain ..... etc.

- ▶ Most furniture **is** made of wood.
- ▶ Money **is** the root of all evil.
- ▶ **This** coffee **is** smooth and rich.
- ▶ **This** bread **is** fresh.
- ▶ **This** oil's a bit old, I'm afraid.
- ▶ Your luggage **is** very heavy.
- ▶ **This** information **is** very useful.

## تصريفات الكمية والعدد

### Quantifiers

a lot of - many - much - a few - few - a little - little

**a lot of**  
= lots of

تأتي قبل اسم يعد جمع أو اسم لا يعد ويفضل استخدامها في الجملة الخبرية المثبتة.

- ▶ I have got **a lot of** friends.
- ▶ I have got **a lot of** money.

**many**

تأتي قبل اسم يعد جمع ويفضل استخدامها في النفي والاستفهام.

- ▶ I haven't got **many** friends.
- ▶ Have you got **many** friends?

**much**

تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد ويفضل استخدامها في النفي والاستفهام.

- ▶ I haven't got **much** money.
- ▶ Have you got **much** money?



**a few**

تأتي قبل اسم يعد جمع وتشير إلى عدد قليل ولكن يكفي.

► I have **a few** experiences. (enough)

**few**

تأتي قبل اسم يعد جمع وتشير إلى عدد قليل ولا يكفي.

(تنفي الجملة لذا لا تأتي في الجملة المنفية).

► I have **few** experiences. (not enough)

**a little**

تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد وتشير إلى كمية قليلة ولكن تكفي.

► I have **a little** money. (enough)

**little**

تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد وتشير إلى كمية قليلة ولا تكفي.

(تنفي الجملة لذا لا تأتي في الجملة المنفية).

► I have **little** money. (not enough)

لاحظ: يفضل استخدام (many-much) في النفي والاستفهام ولكن يمكن استخدامهم في

الجملة المثبتة إذا جاء قبلها (so - too - as) أو إذا أتوا قبل الفاعل:

► He has **so much** money. ► I faced **too many** problems.

**some**

تأتي قبل اسم يعد جمع أو اسم لا يعد في جملة خبرية مثبتة

وفي سؤالي العرض والطلب.

► I found **some** good stories.

اسم يعد

► I drank **some** water.

اسم لا يعد

► **Would** you like **some** tea?

عرض

► Can I have **some** of these oranges?

طلب

**any**

تأتي قبل اسم يعد (مفرد أو جمع) أو اسم لا يعد في جملة

استفهامية أو منفية.

► I don't want **any** problems.

اسم يعد

► I didn't drink **any** juice.

اسم لا يعد

► Do you have **any** experience?

سؤال

تأتي مع الكلمات الدالة على النفي مثل:

hardly - scarcely - seldom - never - without - refuse - too .. to

► He **never** had **any** luck.

► We **hardly** had **any** money.



## Important Notes

① يمكننا تلخيص تعبيرات الكمية وتعبيرات العدد في الجدول التالي:

يعد (جمع)	لا يعد (يعامل مفرد)	يعد ولا يعد
many ( <b>several</b> ) few a few How many	much (plenty of) little a little How much	a lot of lots of some any

② لاحظ استخدام ما يلي مع الأسماء الغير معدودة:

اسم لا يعد + (some - any - a lot of - lots of - much - little - a little)

► We didn't do **much shopping**. ► Did you buy **any** apple **juice**?

③ لاحظ استخدام (a - an) مع بعض الأسماء التي لا تعد إذا سبقتها صفة:

► We had **a wonderful lunch** yesterday.

► It was **a difficult time** for me.

④ بعض الأسماء يمكن أن تعد أو لا تعد حسب المعنى مثل:

الاسم	المعنى	يعد ولا يعد	مثال
<b>a paper/papers</b>	جريدة / جرائد	يعد	I'm going to buy <b>a paper</b> .
<b>paper</b>	ورق الكتابة	لا يعد	I'd like some writing <b>paper</b> .
<b>an orange</b>	برتقال فاكهة	يعد	There are <b>two oranges</b> on the table.
<b>orange</b>	اللون البرتقالي	لا يعد	I don't like <b>orange</b> . I prefer red.
<b>an iron</b>	مكواة	يعد	She bought <b>an iron</b> yesterday.
<b>iron</b>	الحديد	لا يعد	This table is made of <b>iron</b> .
<b>a chicken</b>	دجاجة	يعد	I'd like to buy <b>a chicken</b> .
<b>chicken</b>	لحم الدجاج	لا يعد	Do you like <b>chicken</b> ?
<b>a company</b>	شركة	يعد	I work in a big <b>company</b> .
<b>company</b>	صحبة	لا يعد	You should be in good <b>company</b> .
<b>a time / times</b>	مرة / مرات	يعد	He went to London <b>three times</b> .
<b>time</b>	الوقت	لا يعد	Don't hurry. There's plenty of <b>time</b> .
<b>a hair / hairs</b>	شعرة / شعر	يعد	I see <b>two hairs</b> on your jacket.
<b>hair</b>	شعر (قص)	لا يعد	My <b>hair</b> is short.
<b>a school</b>	مدرسة	يعد	<b>A new school</b> was built in our area.
<b>school</b>	دراسة	لا يعد	He started <b>school</b> at the age of 6.
<b>a coffee</b>	فنجان من القهوة	يعد	Could I have <b>two coffees</b> ? ( <b>cups of coffee</b> )
<b>coffee</b>	قهوة (مشروب)	لا يعد	Have you got any <b>coffee</b> ?
<b>a tea</b>	كوب شاي	يعد	Could I have <b>a tea</b> , please?
<b>tea</b>	شاي (مشروب)	لا يعد	India grows <b>tea</b> for export.
<b>an experience</b>	تجربة بالحياة	يعد	It is <b>an experience</b> you'll never forget.
<b>experience</b>	خبرة	لا يعد	This job needs <b>experience</b> .



# Elementary Exercises

Mark

قيم نفسك

22

- 1 Is there ..... book on the table?  
 (a) **many** (b) **an** (c) **a** (d) **some**
- 2 We've got ..... interesting people here.  
 (a) **any** (b) **some** (c) **much** (d) **an**
- 3 Are you reading a book? - Yes, I'm reading ..... interesting book.  
 (a) **an** (b) **any** (c) **some** (d) **a**
- 4 There are ..... cups of tea on the table.  
 (a) **any** (b) **an** (c) **a** (d) **some**
- 5 There are ..... students in this school.  
 (a) **many** (b) **much** (c) **a lot** (d) **little**
- 6 There ..... several boys playing in the middle of the road.  
 (a) **was** (b) **were** (c) **had** (d) **have**
- 7 There are ..... people here this morning.  
 (a) **lot of** (b) **lots of** (c) **much** (d) **a lot**
- 8 In this garden, there are ..... very nice trees.  
 (a) **much** (b) **ones** (c) **some** (d) **any**
- 9 Are there any good papers in this country? - Yes, there are .....  
 (a) **any** (b) **some** (c) **much** (d) **little**
- 10 Is there ..... tea in the cup?  
 (a) **few** (b) **many** (c) **any** (d) **a lot**
- 11 Is that your ..... school? - No, it isn't.  
 (a) **children's** (b) **childrens's** (c) **childrens'** (d) **children**
- 12 That green car on the corner is my .....  
 (a) **father's the car** (b) **father's car** (c) **car's father** (d) **car's the father**
- 13 Our cousin Henry has ..... friends in town.  
 (a) **much** (b) **a lot** (c) **any** (d) **many**
- 14 Yes, ..... houses here are very nice.  
 (a) **these** (b) **this** (c) **that** (d) **those**

## Fill in gap:

- 15 I have ..... problem. Can you help me?
- 16 Can I have ..... milk in my coffee, please?
- 17 How ..... information have you got from the story?
- 18 The children ..... very good yesterday.

## Find the mistake, then correct it

- 19 Three or four man were sitting on chairs. [.....]
- 20 How much coffees have you drunk today? [.....]
- 21 The group has different opinions. [.....]
- 22 The people in our group was watching the film. [.....]



- 1 Our school doesn't have..... pupils.  
 (a) **much** (b) **very** (c) **many** (d) **a lot of**
- 2 This is ..... interesting newspaper.  
 (a) **any** (b) **an** (c) **a** (d) **some**
- 3 Politics ..... popular at this university.  
 (a) **has** (b) **are** (c) **were** (d) **is**
- 4 There was a table with a bottle of milk and a ..... of bread.  
 (a) **loaf** (b) **jar** (c) **tin** (d) **pair**
- 5 You'll read about it in all tomorrow's .....  
 (a) **a papers** (b) **a paper** (c) **paper** (d) **papers**
- 6 Have they got ..... flat?  
 (a) **a lot of** (b) **an** (c) **a** (d) **some**
- 7 There ..... children in the park, weren't there?  
 (a) **were a lot of** (b) **were a lot** (c) **was a lot** (d) **was lots of**
- 8 There ..... only a little coffee in the cup.  
 (a) **was** (b) **were** (c) **had** (d) **have**
- 9 These books here are the .....  
 (a) **girls' books** (b) **girls's books** (c) **books' girls** (d) **books's girls**
- 10 This is the ..... , isn't it?  
 (a) **boys' the ball** (b) **balls' boys** (c) **boys' ball** (d) **ball's boys**
- 11 There's ..... of coffee in the coffee machine.  
 (a) **many** (b) **much** (c) **lot** (d) **lots**
- 12 There were ..... people at the meeting, only twenty.  
 (a) **few** (b) **a little** (c) **any** (d) **little**
- 13 Our team ..... wearing their new jerseys.  
 (a) **have** (b) **was** (c) **is** (d) **are**
- 14 Mr Ali is having a glass of milk and ..... bread.  
 (a) **any** (b) **some** (c) **a** (d) **an**

## Fill In gap:

- 15 How ..... baggage do you have?
- 16 All the news ..... good last week.
- 17 ..... the police know how the accident happened?
- 18 How ..... time does the performance last?

## Find the mistake, then correct it

- 19 The trousers you bought for me doesn't fit me. [ .. ]
- 20 I was getting the kids ready for a school. [ .. ]
- 21 If you want to know the news, you can read paper. [ .. ]
- 22 The police wants to interview two men about the robbery. [ .. ]

- 1 There ..... many wooden houses last century.  
a was                      b were                      c have been                      d had
- 2 The members' disagreement.....caused a serious problem.  
a has                      b have                      c was                      d were
- 3 You need ..... money to travel around the world.  
a few                      b many                      c a lot of                      d a few
- 4 I have..... money, however I can buy my needs.  
a little                      b a little                      c few                      d many
- 5 There is ..... money in the bank, I'm afraid.  
a any                      b no                      c a lot                      d not
- 6 She lent me..... twenty pound note last week.  
a any                      b some                      c a                      d many
- 7 Some species of animals ..... in danger of being extinct.  
a is                      b are                      c was                      d has
- 8 He has..... pens. He can give me one of them.  
a much                      b a little                      c a few                      d few
- 9 The dead man's ..... include no will.  
a paper                      b a paper                      c papers                      d papyrus
- 10 The teachers, as well as the headmaster,.....to hold a meeting.  
a is wanting                      b want                      c wants                      d are wanting
- 11 He asked the electrician to fit .....  
a light                      b a light                      c some light                      d much light
- 12 I want to print some documents, but the printer is out of.....  
a papers                      b paper                      c a paper                      d many papers
- 13 The passengers' luggage.....searched carefully at the airport.  
a was                      b has                      c were                      d had
- 14 There is..... in my soup.  
a hairs                      b some hair                      c a hair                      d any hair

Fill in gap:

- 15 A group of cattle ..... called a herd.
- 16 We hardly have ..... bread left in the kitchen.
- 17 There are..... books on shelf. They are not enough
- 18 The advice he gave me..... very useful.

Find the mistake, then correct it

- 19 His mathematics is weak. [.....]
- 20 Time is very important so you shouldn't waste them. [.....]
- 21 We hardly saw something in that dark house. [.....]
- 22 Your face looks familiar. Haven't I seen you everywhere before? [.....]





## 2 Pronouns

الضمائر

الضمير عبارة عن كلمة تستخدم بدلا من الاسم وتحل محله ويمكن تقسيم الضمائر إلى:



أدرس هذا الجدول جداً

Subject Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل	Object Pronouns ضمائر المفعول	Possessive adjectives صفات الملكية	Possessive Pronouns ضمائر الملكية	Reflexive Pronouns الضمائر المنعكسة
I أنا	me	my...	mine	myself
He هو	him	his...	his	himself
She هي	her	her...	hers	herself
It هذا (لغير العاقل)	it	its...	-----	itself
You أنت / انتم	you	your...	yours	yourself مفرد yourselves جمع
They هم	them	their...	theirs	themselves
We نحن	us	our...	ours	ourselves
One واحد / أي شخص	one	one's...	one's	oneself

### ضمائر الفاعل

#### 1) Subject Pronouns

I	he	she	it	you	they	we	one
أنا	هو	هي	هذا (لغير العاقل)	أنت / انتم	هم	نحن	واحد / أي شخص

هي الضمائر التي تحل محل الفاعل أي تأتي أول الجملة لاحظ أن الضمير في اللغة الإنجليزية يجب أن يكون بارزاً ولكنه في العربية قد يكون بارزاً أو مستتراً.

أنا ونحن (I, we) يسمى ضمير المتكلم و (It, She, He) يسمى ضمير الغائب

- ▶ I hit the ball. ▶ We like football.
  - ▶ Ali (He) is a good pupil. ▶ Jana (She) speaks English well.
- الضمير هم (They) جمع للعاقل وغير العاقل.

- ▶ They speak English. My friends (They) go to the stadium.
- ضمير المخاطب أنت / أنتم (you) تستخدم مفرد و جمع.

- ▶ What are you doing, Ali? مفرد (أنت)
- ▶ What are you doing, my friends? جمع (انتم)

ضمائر الملكية

Possessive Adjectives

صفات الملكية

3) Possessive Pronouns

my....	his...	her...	its...	your..	their...	our...	one's...
mine	his	hers		yours	theirs	ours	one's
ملكي	ملكه	ملكها	لغير العاقل	ملكك	ملكهم	ملكنا	ملكك

ضمائر الملكية تحل محل الأسماء وبذلك تستعمل بدلاً من الأسماء التي تشير إليها.

يأتي بعد صفات الملكية اسم:

► This is **my** new car.

► This is **his** mobile.

لا يأتي بعد ضمائر الملكية اسم.

► This car belongs to **me**. It's **mine**.

► This car belongs to Aya. It's **hers**.

► This book **is** ours.

لاحظ أن (**its**) صفة ملكية أي يأتي بعدها اسم ولا يوجد للضمير **it** ضمير ملكية.

► You will break **its** legs.

يمكننا التعبير عن الملكية بأكثر من صيغة.

► This is Toka's book.

= This is her book.

= This book is hers.

= This book is Toka's.

= This book belongs to Toka.

لاحظ التركيب التالي:



► They **are** friends of mine (my own).

= They **are** my friends.

► He is **a** cousin of hers (her own).

= He **is** her cousin.

الضمائر المنعكسة

4) Reflexive pronouns

myself	himself	herself	itself	yourself	themselves	ourselves	oneself
بنفسي	بنفسه	بنفسها	بنفسه (غير عاقل)	بنفسك / بأنفسكم	بأنفسهم	بأنفسنا	بنفسه

نستخدم الضمائر المنعكسة في حالة أن يكون الفاعل هو نفسه المفعول.

► You can blame **yourself**.

► Ali and Hani injured **themselves** when they fell off their bicycles.

► She fell over, but she didn't hurt **herself**.

نستخدم الضمائر المنعكسة للتأكيد على من قام بالفعل وتأتي بعد الفاعل أو المفعول.

► I **myself** did the job.

= I did the job **myself**.



يستخدم الضمير المنعكس بمعنى (بدون مساعدة من أحد / بمفردة) عندما يسبق بـ **by** ويساوي (**own** + صفة ملكية **on**).

**by myself = on my own = alone = without any help**  
**by himself = on his own = alone = without any help**

► I went to the cinema **alone (on my own) (by myself)**.

للحظ الاختلاف ما بين:

**on my own = by myself = alone** تعبر عن قيامي بشيء بمفردي  
**of my own = belong to me** ملكي (الملكية تعبر عن)

► I learned to use this computer **on my own**.

► He has a car **of his own**. = This car **belongs to** him.

لا تستخدم الضمائر المنعكسة بعد حروف الجر التالية ولكن نستخدم ضمائر المفعول:

**with - next to - behind - about**

► Can I sit **next to you**?

► I will take you **with me**.

يمكن أن نستخدم الضمائر المنعكسة بعد حروف الجر **after / for / on**:

► The children are old enough to look **after themselves**.

► She can depend **on herself**.

لا تستخدم الضمائر المنعكسة عادةً مع بعض الأفعال مثل:

**shower / shave / dress / relax / wash / wake up / sit down / stand up**

► I **showered and dressed**.

## ضمائر الإشارة

### 5) Demonstrative Pronouns

this	that	these	those
للمفرد القريب بعدها فعل مفرد	للمفرد البعيد بعدها فعل مفرد	للمجمع القريب بعدها فعل جمع	للمجمع البعيد بعدها فعل جمع

تشير ضمائر الإشارة إلى الأشياء التي تدل عليها وتميزها وتحددتها أو تدل على الأشياء لتحديدتها:

► **This** is the one I want.

► **That** exhibition closed a month ago.

► **These** are my books.

► **Those** were their bags.

تستخدم كضمائر إذا حلت محل الاسم أو تكون صفات إشارة إذا جاء بعدها اسم.

► **This** is my hat. ضمير

► **This book** is interesting. صفة

- 1 This is their car. That car is ..... too.  
 (a) **theirs** (b) **their** (c) **them** (d) **there**
- 2 You're using mine. Where's .....?  
 (a) **you** (b) **your** (c) **yours** (d) **your's**
- 3 A tree drops ..... leaves in autumn.  
 (a) **it's** (b) **their** (c) **hers** (d) **its**
- 4 This island belongs to ..... who were here first.  
 (a) **they** (b) **them** (c) **their** (d) **those**
- 5 We are much better than ..... at football.  
 (a) **them** (b) **they** (c) **their** (d) **there**
- 6 Trees drop ..... leaves in autumn.  
 (a) **it's** (b) **their** (c) **hers** (d) **its**
- 7 Go and see ..... and his friend.  
 (a) **he** (b) **them** (c) **they** (d) **him**
- 8 The two girls were sitting in front of .....  
 (a) **we** (b) **us** (c) **our** (d) **ours**
- 9 "Whose car is that?" "I think it's ....."  
 (a) **of them** (b) **theirs** (c) **of they** (d) **their**
- 10 If I don't wear my glasses, everything ..... just a blur.  
 (a) **was** (b) **has** (c) **is** (d) **are**
- 11 Neither restaurant ..... expensive.  
 (a) **has** (b) **are** (c) **were** (d) **is**
- 12 Neither Mustafa nor his friends ..... wealthy.  
 (a) **has** (b) **is** (c) **are** (d) **have**
- 13 Is this your sister's? - No, it isn't .....  
 (a) **of her** (b) **hers** (c) **of she** (d) **she's**
- 14 He ..... could not read it although he had written it.  
 (a) **herself** (b) **his** (c) **him** (d) **himself**

Fill in gap:

- 15 Is that bicycle yours? - No, it isn't .....
- 16 Those are the children and that is ..... school.
- 17 This house is too small. We need a bigger .....
- 18 "Is that Mary's husband?" "Yes, he's ..... husband."

Find the mistake, then correct it

- 19 All is clever except this one. [.....]
- 20 Each man write in a different way. [.....]
- 21 I am sure that everybody now like that house. [.....]
- 22 Don't use those colours; use this ones. [.....]



- 1 Her new baby is tiny. .... only weighs 2 kilos.  
 (a) **It** (b) **Its** (c) **It's** (d) **they**
- 2 She went to the cinema with a friend of .....  
 (a) **hers** (b) **his** (c) **her's** (d) **she**
- 3 I'd like ..... come with us to the disco.  
 (a) **she to** (b) **her to** (c) **her** (d) **she**
- 4 Both were tall, but ..... plays basketball.  
 (a) **all** (b) **both** (c) **either** (d) **neither**
- 5 We had a discussion with a friend of .....  
 (a) **he** (b) **we** (c) **his** (d) **his's**
- 6 I couldn't find the station, so I asked someone if...could direct me.  
 (a) **them** (b) **she** (c) **he** (d) **they**
- 7 None of us could see ..... the player ..... the racket.  
 (a) **neither/nor** (b) **either/or** (c) **both/or** (d) **neither/and**
- 8 I felt like kicking ..... when I saw the exam paper.  
 (a) **myself** (b) **me** (c) **mine** (d) **my**
- 9 Little Nelly won't be able to manage .....  
 (a) **by herself** (b) **herself** (c) **by itself** (d) **to herself**
- 10 Each of the ..... a lot of time.  
 (a) **men is** (b) **men has** (c) **man have** (d) **man has**
- 11 I have ..... lot of books to read.  
 (a) **other** (b) **another** (c) **the others** (d) **others**
- 12 Mr Marwan says that he doesn't want ..... to see him.  
 (a) **nobody** (b) **anybody** (c) **somebody** (d) **no one**
- 13 "I can't remember what she said." "....."  
 (a) **Neither do I** (b) **Nor can I** (c) **Me neither** (d) **Me either**
- 14 Well, you haven't asked .....  
 (a) **neither of us** (b) **either of us** (c) **neither of we** (d) **either of we**

Fill in gap:

- 15 Ahmed often cuts ..... shaving.
- 16 The Queen ..... came to see us.
- 17 He went to the party ..... his own.
- 18 We've got two books to read, but I haven't read ..... yet.

Find the mistake, then correct it

- 19 This loaf is stale; please give me a fresh it. [.....]
- 20 Hany, Ali and Ahmed each has a bicycle. [... ..]
- 21 Other think that I am a rich man, but I don't. [.....]
- 22 Jana had a discussion with a friend of him. [... ..]



3

## Verb

الفعل

الفعل عبارة عن كلمة تستخدم للتعبير عن حركة أو حالة أو حدث وتحديد زمن الجملة.

► He **works** hard.

► I **will take** you with me.

لاحظ ان الفعل يتبع الفاعل من حيث المفرد والجمع.

① إذا كان الفاعل جمع يأتي بعده فعل جمع (are - were - have - infinitive).

② إذا كان الفاعل مفرد يأتي بعده فعل مفرد (is - was - has - v + s).

► I **suppose** you **are** right.

► He **has** gone home.

لا بد ان يكون الفعل ظاهراً بخلاف اللغة العربية التي يمكن ان يكون الفعل مستتراً مثل:

► He **is** a teacher. هو مدرس.

► They **are** doctors. هم اطباء.

## أشكال الفعل

## Forms of verbs

الشكل -	المعنى	التكوين	أمثلة				
<b>Infinitive</b>	مصدر	الفعل بدون أى إضافات	visit	eat	drink	have	be
<b>Present</b>	مضارع	التصريف الأول قد يشبه المصدر مع الجمع أو إضافة S مع المفرد	visit (s)	eat (s)	drink(s)	have has	-am -is -are
<b>Past</b>	ماضي	التصريف الثاني للفعل بإضافة ed أو يكون غير منتظم	visited	ate	drank	had	-was -were
<b>Past Participle</b>	اسم المفعول	التصريف الثالث للفعل بإضافة ed أو يكون غير منتظم	visited	eaten	drunk	had	been
<b>Present Participle</b>	اسم الفاعل	إضافة ing آخر الفعل	visiting	eating	drinking	having	being



► Ali **speaks** English fluently.

**speaks** فعل بسيط يتكون من جزء واحد فقط

► She **visited** us yesterday.

**visited** فعل بسيط يتكون من جزء واحد فقط

► He **is reading** a novel.

**is reading** فعل مركب يتكون من جزأين (فعل مساعد **is** + فعل أساسي **reading**)

► I **have been studying** English all day.

**have been studying** فعل مركب يتكون من ثلاث أجزاء.



ويمكننا تقسيم الافعال إلى نوعان الافعال اللازمة والافعال المتعدية:

**الافعال اللازمة:** هي افعال تؤدي معنى كاملاً بذاتها دون أن يتعدى أثره إلى مفعول مثل:

say	die	fall	complain	happen	collapse	disappear	appear
-----	-----	------	----------	--------	----------	-----------	--------

**الافعال المتعدية:** هي افعال لا تؤدي المعنى مكملاً بذاتها ولابد من مفعول مثل:

tell	give	visit	defeat	create	obey	encourage	complete
------	------	-------	--------	--------	------	-----------	----------



يتم اختيار الفعل المساعد المناسب على حسب زمن الجملة،

وعلى حسب فاعله ويستخدم في

- ◀ تحديد زمن الفعل ⇔ (مضارع تام) He **has played** tennis since 2020.
- ◀ النفي بإضافة n't / not ⇔ He **isn't playing** tennis now.
- ◀ السؤال بتقديم الفعل المساعد على الفاعل. ⇔ **Did he play** tennis yesterday?

## Verb to be



◻ يأتي مع الفاعل المفرد (am - is - was) أما الفاعل الجمع يأخذ (are - were).

◻ يمكننا استخدام **v. be** كفعل اساسي بمعنى يكون أو كان.

► I **was** a driver but now I **am** a cook.

◻ لا يترجم **v. be** كفعل مساعد ويأتي بعده (ing) في المعلوم (P.P) في المجهول

► She **isn't studying** at the moment.

► They **were given** a good lesson yesterday.

◻ تستخدم **be** مصدر الفعل بعد الافعال الناقصة أو الافعال التي تتبع بـ **to** كفعل اساسي

► The city **will be built** in 2030.

► The race is expected **to be canceled**.

◻ تستخدم **be** مصدر الفعل لتوجيه أمر أو نستخدم **Never be / Don't be** في النهي

► **Be** always in time.

► **Don't be (Never be)** shy.

تستخدم (being) بعد (am - is - are - was - were) ونستخدم (been)

بعد (have - has - had) لتكوين المبنى للمجهول

► The meal **was being cooked** at 7 o'clock yesterday.

► This novel **has been published** since I was ten.

تستخدم **be to + inf.** لأعطاء أوامر وتعليمات بمعنى من المفروض ان

► Nobody **is to** know.

► You **are not to** do that.

## Verb to have



يأتي مع الفاعل المفرد في المضارع (has) اما الفاعل الجمع يأخذ (have) والماضي (had).

يمكننا اختصار (has) إلى (s) واختصار (have) إلى (ve) واختصار (had) إلى (d)

للحظ اننا يمكننا استخدام **v. have** كفعل اساسي بمعنى (يملك / يتناول / يأخذ / ...)

► I **have** a new car.

► I **had** a big meal.

يستخدم **v. have** كفعل مساعد ويأتي بعده (P.P) المعلوم (been + P.P) المجهول

► She **has got** a car.

► He **has lived** here since 2019.

نستخدم **have + (don't - doesn't - didn't)** لنفي **v. have** إذا كان فعل أساسي.

أما إذا كان فعل مساعد **(hasn't - haven't - hadn't) + P.P**

► I **don't have** a flat.

► Ali **doesn't have** many friends.

► Aya **hasn't got** any sisters.

► She **didn't come** because I **hadn't called** her.

## Verb to do



يأتي مع الفاعل المفرد في المضارع (does) أما الفاعل الجمع يأخذ (do) والماضي (did).

يمكننا استخدام **v. do** كفعل أساسي بمعنى يفعل / يقوم بـ

► I **do** all my homework well.

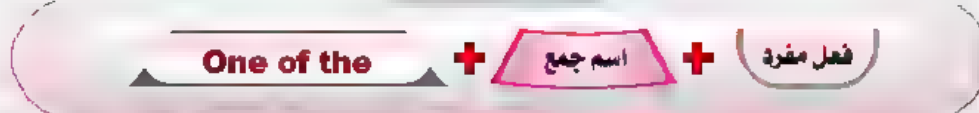
► I **did** the right thing.



## Important Notes

- ❶ لاحظ استخدام **so and neither** مع الافعال المساعدة. (بعدهما صيغة سؤال)  
 نستخدم (فاعل + فعل مساعد + so) في الاثبات لتعبر عن قيام الفاعل الثاني بما فعله الفاعل الأول  
 ▶ "I'm tired." **"So am I."** (= I'm tired too.)  
 نستخدم (فاعل + فعل مساعد + neither) في النفي لتعبر عن عدم قيام الفاعلان بالشئ  
 ▶ Sarah hasn't got a car and **neither has** Mark.  
 (فاعل + فعل مساعد + not + either) = (فاعل + فعل مساعد + neither)  
 ▶ "I don't know." **"Neither do I."** or **"Nor do I."** or **"I don't either."**  
 في حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد في الجملة الأولي نضع (do - does - did).  
 ▶ "I never read newspaper." **"Neither do I."**  
 ▶ I passed the exam and **so did** Ali.

❷ لاحظ الفعل مع:



- ▶ One of the players **was** injured. ▶ One of the men **was** killed.  
 الكمية والمبالغ المالية والزمن والأشياء والمسافة والوزن تُعامل معاملة المفرد:  
 ▶ Ten million pounds **is** a lot of money.  
 ▶ Fifty litres of petrol **fills** my car.

❸ لاحظ الفعل مع:



- ▶ **The number of** people in Egypt **is** in increase.  
 ▶ **A number of** boys **have** left their books.

❹ إذا جاء رابط أو تعبير بين الاسماء:

لاحظ مع هذه التعبيرات الفعل غالباً ما يكون جمع.

## and / both

- ▶ Jana **and** Toka **are** sisters. ▶ I **and** my friend **are** friendly.  
 لاحظ مع هذه التعبيرات الفعل يتبع الفاعل الأول.

as well as - besides - in addition to - along with - together with

- ▶ I **as well as** he **study** hard. ▶ He **as well as** I **studies** hard.  
 لاحظ مع هذه التعبيرات الفعل يتبع الفاعل الثاني.

not only .... but also.... \* ....or.... / either ....or.... / neither....nor....

- ▶ **Neither** Toka **nor** the students **are** here.  
 ▶ **Neither** the students **nor** Toka **is** here.

- 1 These people ..... very stupid.  
 (a) **had** (b) **do** (c) **have** (d) **were**
- 2 I ..... to go to Madrid last month, on a business trip.  
 (a) **must** (b) **had** (c) **have** (d) **has**
- 3 How ..... you go to the hypermarket tomorrow?  
 (a) **did** (b) **will** (c) **shall** (d) **would**
- 4 She can't remember what she said. ....  
 (a) **Neither can't I** (b) **Nor can I** (c) **So can I** (d) **Me either**
- 5 Everybody ..... drive a car in my family.  
 (a) **was** (b) **can** (c) **is** (d) **do**
- 6 Why don't you ..... an effort and get up?  
 (a) **do** (b) **make** (c) **made** (d) **did**
- 7 I think my brother ..... to come next month.  
 (a) **can** (b) **could** (c) **will be** (d) **will be able**
- 8 He doesn't like running. ....  
 (a) **I do either** (b) **So do I** (c) **Nor do I** (d) **I don't too**
- 9 Nada went to Luxor on holiday .....  
 (a) **I didn't either** (b) **I did, so** (c) **Neither did I** (d) **So did I**
- 10 We ..... breakfast in bed.  
 (a) **were have** (b) **has** (c) **was having** (d) **had**
- 11 I ..... my homework very quickly last night.  
 (a) **am** (b) **had** (c) **did** (d) **was**
- 12 Young Ali wasn't feeling well. He ..... leave early.  
 (a) **has to** (b) **had to** (c) **must** (d) **must to**
- 13 He has no money. - .....  
 (a) **Neither do I** (b) **Either have I** (c) **I haven't neither** (d) **I do too**
- 14 I've never been to Scotland. Well, .....  
 (a) **neither has Ali** (b) **nor is Ali** (c) **Ali hasn't also** (d) **Ali hasn't too**

Fill in gap:

- 15 Ali doesn't ..... many friends.
- 16 I watched TV last night but my sister .....
- 17 I could play chess when I ..... five.
- 18 I went to the beach on Sunday morning. .... did I.

Find the mistake, then correct it

- 19 We had to helped the old man yesterday. [.....]
- 20 Have you all been your breakfast? [.....]
- 21 The meal was been cooked at 7o'clock yesterday. [.....]
- 22 I never go swimming in winter, and so do my friends. [.....]





4

## Adjectives

الصفات

الصفة هي كلمة تصف الاسم والضمير وتأتي الصفة قبل الموصوف أو بعد الأفعال التالية:

V. to be - look - seem - sound - appear - become - stay - feel  
- taste - smell - touch - fall - grow - turn - how - go - get - come

► He bought a **new** flat. ► She was a **clever** student.

► Toka seems **ill**. ► He gets **tired** quickly.

لا يحدث أي تغيير للصفة سواء كان الموصوف مفرداً أو جمعاً، مذكراً أو مؤنثاً.

► He is **clever**. ► She is **clever**. ► They are **clever**.

لاحظ أن الصفة قد تكون

interesting- exciting - boring - amazing	⇔	اسم فاعل
interested- excited - bored - amazed	⇔	اسم مفعول
world news - school girl - horse race.	⇔	اسم يستخدم كصفة
a forty-year man - a two-day trip - a ten-day break	⇔	رقم ويعد اسم
hope (hopeful) / friend (friendly)	⇔	تستخرج من اسم بإضافة لاحقة

يمكننا عكس الصفة بإضافة بادئته Prefix.

un	im	in	il	dis	ir
lucky	polite	correct	legal	loyal	regular
unlucky	impolite	incorrect	illegal	disloyal	irregular

عند وضع **the** قبل الصفة تتحول إلى اسم جمع ويأتي بعده فعل جمع:

are - were - have - Inf.

poor	فقير	/	the poor	الفقراء
disabled	معاق	/	the disabled	المعاقين
rich	غني	/	the rich	الأغنياء

► The **rich** are not always happy.

لاحظ أن الصفة بمفردها لا يأتي قبلها (**a - an**) أما إذا جاءت قبل الاسم المفرد يعد يأتي قبلها (**a - an**)

► This house is **new**.

► It is **a new** house.

► This woman is **old**.

► She is **an old** woman.

لاحظ ترتيب الصفات:

a an the some	opinion الرأي	size الحجم	age العمر	shape الشكل	colour اللون	material المادة الخام	الاسم
	nice	small	old	round	red	iron	

► I bought **a strong big round black wooden** table.

## تقسيم الصفات

تقسم الصفات من حيث القوة إلى نوعين:

① صفات عادية (يمكننا ان يأتي قبلها كلمة **very**)

hot	cold	bad	large	tired	angry
-----	------	-----	-------	-------	-------

② صفات قوية = صفة عادية + **very** (لا يمكن ان يأتي قبلها كلمة **very**)

boiling	freezing	awful	huge	exhausted	furious
---------	----------	-------	------	-----------	---------

► He had been working all day. He was **exhausted (very tired)**.

تقسم الصفات من حيث النوع إلى نوعين:

① صفة قصيرة تتكون من مقطع واحد عند نطقها مثل:

big	slow	short	tall	fast	short
-----	------	-------	------	------	-------

② صفة طويلة تتكون من أكثر من مقطع عند اللفظ مثل:

expensive	comfortable	dangerous	valuable	wonderful	important
-----------	-------------	-----------	----------	-----------	-----------

تقسم الصفات من حيث الدرجة إلى ثلاث درجات:

## الصفة العادية

### Positive degree

① الصفة العادية والغرض منها الوصف وليس المقارنة.

وهي الدرجة العادية أو البسيطة التي تبين الصفة مثل:

lucky	محظوظ	nice	لطيف	happy	سعيد	rich	غني
-------	-------	------	------	-------	------	------	-----

تستخدم الدرجة البسيطة لكي تعبر عن المساواة في الصفة.



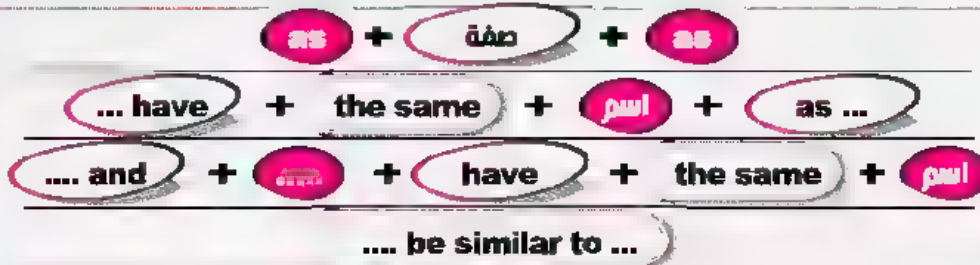
► Toka is **as clever as** Jana. ► Ahmed is **as strong as** a horse.

تستخدم الدرجة البسيطة لكي تعبر عن عدم المساواة في الصفة.



► Ali is **not as clever as** Ahmed. ► Rana is **not as (so) rich as** Mai.

لاحظ انه يوجد طرق أخرى للتعبير عن المساواة وعدم المساواة:



► Toka is **as old as** Jana. = Toka is **the same age as** Jana.

= Toka and Jana **are the same age**.



## صفة المقارنة

## Comparative degree

١ صفة المقارنة وتستخدم في المقارنة بين اثنين.

تستخدم عند إظهار تفوق شخص أو شيء على مجموعة من الأشخاص أو الأشياء:

صفة قصيرة + er + than

▶ Ali is **taller than** Ahmed.▶ Ahmed is **shorter than** Ali.

more + صفة طويلة + than أكثر من

less + صفة طويلة + than أقل من

▶ Mona is **more beautiful than** Nada.▶ Nada is **less beautiful than** Mona.

## صفة التفضيل

## Superlative degree

٢ صفة التفضيل للمقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين.

تستخدم عند إظهار تفوق شخص أو شيء على مجموعة من الأشخاص أو الأشياء:

the + صفة + est

▶ Ali is **the tallest** student in the class.

the most + الأكثر صفة طويلة

the least + الأقل صفة طويلة

▶ Mona is **the most beautiful** girl I have ever seen.

## بعض الصفات الشاذة

وصف positive	مقارنة comparative	تفضيل superlative
good (right)	better than	the best الأحسن
bad (wrong)	worse than	the worst الأسوأ
many (much)	more than	the most الأكثر
little	less than	the least الأقل
far	farther أبعد than	the farthest
	further أكثر / إضافي than	the furthest

▶ Ali is **better than** Ahmed.▶ Ahmed is **worse than** Ali.

## ملاحظات هامة على الصفات

- ① لاحظ الفرق بين الصفة التي تنتهي **ed** والتي تنتهي **ing**.  
نستخدم الصفة التي تنتهي **ed** كصفة لمستقبل الحدث.

bored - excited - amazed - interested

- نستخدم الصفة التي تنتهي **ing** كصفة للمسبب للحدث (تستخدم مع العاقل والغير العاقل للوصف).

boring - exciting - amazing - interesting

- ② يمكن استخدام **less** قبل الصفة القصيرة:

► Ali is **less fat than** Adel.

- ③ يمكن أن نحدد مقدار صفة المقارنة بأن يسبقها كلمات مثل:

much - a lot - a bit - a little - slightly

► Toka is **much more** intelligent **than** Jana.

- ④ كلما ..... كلما



► **The more** I study hard, **the higher** mark I get.

► **The harder** you study, **the more** marks you get.

► **The less** you eat, **the thinner** you become.

- ⑤ استعمال صفات المقارنة حالة ثانية بدلاً من صفات التفضيل حالة ثالثة.

► Mai is **the most** beautiful girl in our family.

(No girl)

☞ No girl in our family is **more beautiful than** Mai.

- ⑥ استعمال الصفات مع **ever**.



► Toka is **the cleverest** girl I have **ever** seen.

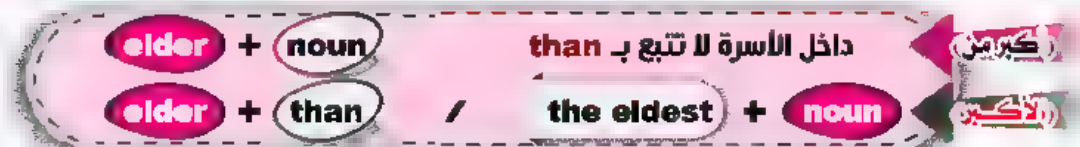
► Jana is **the most** beautiful girl I have **ever** met.

- ⑦ استعمال الصفات مع **never**.



► I have never met a **more** beautiful girl **than** Jana.

- ⑧ لاحظ الفرق بين **older** - **elder**:



► He is my **elder** brother.

► Toka is **older than** Mai.



٩ لاحظ هذا التركيب:



▶ Toka is **the taller of the two** girls.

١٠ لاحظ استخدام (most) بدون (the) وهنا تكون بمعنى (very):

▶ This novel was **most** interesting.

▶ She loves all of us, but Ali **most** of all.

١١ بعد صفات الملكية يستخدم التفضيل (most - least - worst - best) بدون (the).

▶ His **most** popular book is Giants. ▶ Her **best** novel is "Oliver".

١٢ لاحظ استخدام الصفة بعد how ولكن الاسم بعد what

How + صفة	How old	How much	How heavy	How high	How tall
= What + اسم	What age	What price	What weight	What height	

١٣ لاحظ استخدام الصفة بعد how ولكن الاسم بعد what

الصفة	young - old	big - small	far - near	expensive - cheap
الاسم	age	size	distance	price

- ١ Ali is (**much** - more) happier than me.
- ٢ Ali is (**more** - much) intelligent than me.
- ٣ I have as (**many** - more) books as Mohamed.
- ٤ I have (**more** - much) money than Ali.
- ٥ I have (**less** - little) sugar than Ali.
- ٦ I bought as (**little** - less) sugar as Ali.
- ٧ I looked bad today, but Ali looked (**worse** - bad).
- ٨ I am tall but Ali is (**taller** - the tallest).
- ٩ Who is (**taller** - the tallest) Ahmed or Ali?
- ١٠ Ali is (**the younger** - the youngest) of the two boys.
- ١١ Ali is (**the youngest** - the younger) of the three boys.
- ١٢ Ali is (**older** - elder) than his brother.
- ١٣ My (**elder** - older) brother is a doctor.
- ١٤ I love all my family but I love my father (**most** - the most).
- ١٥ I like all subjects but I like English (**best** - the best).
- ١٦ For (farther - **further**) information, call me.
- ١٧ I am a (much - **bit**) happier than Ali.
- ١٨ Ali is a (good - **better**) player in this game than me.



## Comparative and Superlative Adverbs ظروف المقارنة والتفضيل

يمكن مقارنة الظروف مثل الصفات الطويلة:

## 1) The positive adverbs الظروف العادية (المساواة وعدم المساواة)



- ▶ Ali speaks French **as well as** Ahmed.
- ▶ Mona expressed her opinion **as clearly as** she could.

## 2) The comparative adverb ظرف المقارنة



- ▶ He moved **more quickly than** me.

## 3) The superlative adverb ظرف التفضيل



الظروف الشاذة:

badly - ill	بشكل سيئ / بشكل رديء	worse than	the worst
well	بشكل جيد	better than	the best
much	كثيراً	more than	the most
little	قليلاً	less than	the least
late	متأخراً / بتأخر	later than	the latest
far	عن بعد	farther than	the farthest

ملاحظات هامة على الأحوال

① عند استخدام الظروف التي تدل على النفي في بداية الجملة فإن الفعل المساعد يتقدم على الفاعل (صيغة سؤال):

## Inversion after negative adverbs

Seldom	فادراً	Not only.... but also....	ليس فقط.... بل أيضاً....
Rarely	فادراً	Scarcely.... when....	لم يكاد.... حتى أن....
Little	على الإطلاق	Hardly.... when....	لم يكاد.... حتى أن....
Only when	فقط عندما	No sooner.... than....	لم يكاد.... حتى أن....
Only then	في هذه اللحظة	On no account	تحت أي ظرف

- ▶ She **never** visits Luxor. = **Never does** she visit Luxor.
- ▶ He had **no sooner** studied than he slept. = **No sooner had** he.



① لاحظ استخدام كلمة **most / the most** :

**the most** + ظرف / صفة / اسم تفضيل (الأكثر)

- ▶ Mai is **the most beautiful** girl in the class.
- ▶ I have **the most money**.

**most** + ظرف / صفة = **very** + ظرف / صفة

- ▶ This book is **most interesting**.
- ▶ She behaves **most politely**.

**most of all**

- ▶ I like football **most of all** sports.
- ▶ He likes Hani **most of all** his friends.

Comparative & Superlative forms of Nouns مقارنة وتفضيل الأسماء

مقارنة الأسماء مثل الصفات

1) The positive nouns (المساواة وعدم المساواة في الأسماء)

**as** + few / many + اسم يعد + **as**  
little / much + اسم لا يعد

- ▶ I have **as many books as** Nada.
- ▶ She has **as little information as** me.

2) The comparative nouns مقارنة الأسماء

**more** + اسم يعد / اسم لا يعد  
**fewer** + اسم يعد  
**less** + اسم لا يعد  
+ **than**

- ▶ I have **more books than** Nada.
- ▶ Nada has **fewer books than** me (I am).

3) The superlative تفضيل الأسماء

**the most** + اسم يعد / اسم لا يعد  
**the fewest** + اسم يعد  
**the least** + اسم لا يعد

- ▶ Toka got **the most marks**.
- ▶ Jana did **the fewest exercises**.



# Elementary Exercises

Mark  
قيم نفسك

21

- 1 He speaks English as ..... as he speaks Arabic.  
a best      b bad      c good      d well
- 2 I have ..... time than he does.  
a bigger      b least      c most      d less
- 3 Our football team is ..... yours.  
a the better      b better than      c best than      d the best
- 4 Hassan is very clever. He's ..... than his friends.  
a intelligenter      b more intelligent  
c most intelligent      d intelligentest
- 5 The Nile is ..... river in Africa.  
a longer than      b the longest      c longer one      d longest than
- 6 I don't think this winter is ..... last winter.  
a as cold as      b as cold      c so cold      d colder
- 7 You need to be ..... tall to be a good basketball player.  
a absolutely      b extremely      c completely      d entirely
- 8 My mother's dress is ..... than my aunt's.  
a more long      b longest      c longer      d the longest
- 9 What was the ..... event in your life?  
a happiest      b happier      c more happy      d most happy
- 10 It was ..... music I have ever heard.  
a more beautiful      b less beautiful  
c the most beautiful      d most beautiful
- 11 She looked ..... and ran away from the dog.  
a fright      b frightened      c frightening      d frighten
- 12 That's the biggest building I've .....  
a never seen      b ever saw      c ever seen      d never saw
- 13 Your problem is not difficult. It's ..... than ours.  
a easier      b more easy      c easiest      d most easy

Fill in gap:

- 14 Summer is ..... than winter.
- 15 She has ..... books than her sister.
- 16 She is a good cook. She cooks.....
- 17 My father was ..... angry when I returned home late.

Find the mistake, then correct it

- 18 You can all drink as much so you want. [.....]
- 19 This work is tired. [.....]
- 20 My work is much bad than yours. [.....]
- 21 Hossam is in a bad need to do something new as he is boring.[. .]





## 6 Definite and Indefinite articles

أدوات النكرة  
والنكرة

### أدوات النكرة

#### Indefinite articles: A & An

نستخدم **a / an = one** بمعنى واحد وتأتي قبل الاسم المفرد النكرة (غير محدد).

نستخدم (**a**) قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد المبدوء بحرف ساكن كتابة ونطق:

**a boy - a girl - a man - a woman - a hand - a lion - a bus -  
a farmer - a university - a uniform - a useful..... - a European .....**

نستخدم (**an**) قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يُعد المبدوء بحرف متحرك نطقاً (**a, e, i, o, u**):

**an orange - an egg - an insect - an apple - an hour -  
an umbrella - an honest - an squash**

#### Usage

#### الاستخدام

- 1 نستخدم **a / an** قبل الاسم المفرد عند ذكره لأول مرة يكون نكرة أي غير محدد.  
▶ I read **a** story and **an** adventure novel last week.
- 2 نستخدم **a / an** لنشير إلى الوظائف.  
▶ She is **an** engineer. ▶ He works as **a** teacher.
- 3 نستخدم **a / an** لنشير إلى واحد من عدد أو إلى النوع.  
▶ I bought **a** pen. ▶ I ate **an** apple.
- 4 نستخدم **a / an** قبل الجنسيات إذا جاء بعدها اسم مفرد يعد.  
▶ He is **an** English man. ▶ She is **an** Egyptian woman.
- 5 نستخدم **a / an** قبل الصفات إذا جاء بعدها اسم مفرد يعد.  
▶ Ali is **a** clever boy. ▶ Toka is **an** intelligent girl.
- 6 نستخدم **a / an** مع تعبيرات السرعة والتمن والنسبة.

▶ once <b>a</b> day	▶ eighty kilometers <b>an</b> hour
▶ twice <b>a</b> week	▶ sixty meters <b>a</b> minute
▶ three times <b>a</b> month	▶ twenty pounds <b>a</b> kilo

7 نستخدم **a / an** بعد **such / so**.

**such a - an** صفة

or

**so صفة a - an**

+

اسم يعد مفرد

- ▶ He is **such an** honest boy. ▶ He is **so** honest **a** boy.

8 نستخدم **a / an** بعد **What** للتعجب.

**What a - an**

+

صفة

+

اسم يعد مفرد

- ▶ **What a** pretty girl. ▶ **What a** hard question!

١) نستخدم **a / an** قبل أدوات التجزئة المفرد.

a cup of	فنجان من	a loaf of	رغيف من	a tin of	علبة من
a glass of	كوب من	a tube of	أنبوبة من	a slice of	شريحة من
a bottle of	زجاجة من	a pair of	زوج من	a packet of	لفه من
a jar of	برطمان من	a bag of	كيس من	a sheet of	فرخ من

٢) نستخدم **a / an** (عند الإشارة إلى شخص واحد).

► She decided to become **a Muslim**.

ⓘ لاحظ عدم استخدام (**a / an**) مع:

الاسماء الجمع

► They are **clever students**.

الاسماء التي لا تعد

► Yesterday, we bought **nice furniture**.

الاسماء المعنوية

► **Honesty** is one of his traits.

### أداة المعرفة

**The definite article: The**

ⓘ نستخدم (**the**) قبل الاسماء التي تعد مفرد أو جمع ومع الاسماء التي لا تعد والاسماء

المعنوية للتعريف أو للتحديد:

**The boy - the boys - the car - the cars - the news - the bread - the money**

### Usage

### الاستخدام

١) نستخدم **the** عند التعريف بفرض التحديد.

► **The** little girl who is wearing a dress is Toka.

٢) نستخدم **the** عند ذكر الاسم مرة ثانية (يكون في الجملة الاولى نكرة وفي الجملة الثانية معرفة)

► She gave me **a present**. **The present** was nice.

٣) نستخدم **the** مع الصفة في الدرجة الثالثة (التفضيل)

<b>the best</b>	<b>the tallest</b>	<b>the biggest</b>	<b>the shortest</b>
<b>the most</b>	<b>the least</b>	<b>the newest</b>	<b>the oldest</b>

٤) نستخدم **the** قبل الصفة لتشير إلى الجمع (يأتي بعدهم فعل جمع)

<b>the poor</b>	الفقراء	<b>the young</b>	الصغار	<b>the dead</b>	المتوفي
<b>the rich</b>	الأغنياء	<b>the old</b>	كبار السن	<b>the disabled</b>	المعاقين

► **The poor are** in a bad need to the help of the rich.

٥) نستخدم **the** مع جمل المقارنة: كلما ..... كلما .....

► **The more** you study, **the higher** marks you get.

٦) نستخدم **the** قبل الصفات التي تدل على الجنسية لتدل على الشعب.

<b>the English</b>	الشعب الانجليزي	<b>the Egyptian</b>	الشعب المصري
--------------------	-----------------	---------------------	--------------



٧ نستخدم **the** مع الأسماء الفريدة من نوعها.

السماء	<b>the sky</b>	القمر	<b>the moon</b>	الشمس	<b>the sun</b>
أبو الهول	<b>the sphinx</b>	الأرض	<b>the earth</b>	العالم	<b>the world</b>

٨ نستخدم **the** قبل الآلات الموسيقية بعد أفعال معينة.

listen - play - learn - teach

▶ Jana **plays** the guitar. ▶ He **teaches** me the drum.

٩ نستخدم **the** مع الاكتشافات والأختراعات (لكن بيع أو شراء أو إصلاح فلا تأخذ **the**).

▶ **The computer** is the most useful invention.

▶ I bought **a computer** yesterday.

١٠ نستخدم **the** للإشارة إلى هذه الأشياء بشكل عام مع المفرد:

العاصمة	<b>the capital</b>	المحطة	<b>the station</b>	المدينة	<b>the city</b>
السينما	<b>the cinema</b>	الطقس	<b>the weather</b>	النادي	<b>the club</b>

١١ نستخدم **the** مع أسماء الهيئات والمنظمات البنوك والفنادق والألقاب:

الملك	<b>the king</b>	الشرطة	<b>the police</b>	الحكومة	<b>the government</b>
هاتون	<b>the Hilton</b>	الجيش	<b>the army</b>	الصحافة	<b>the press</b>

١٢ نستخدم **the** مع أسماء البلاد المركبة والتي تحتوي على:

republic - state - union - kingdom

▶ **the** Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. ▶ **the** Republic of China

▶ **the** United Arab Emirates. ▶ **the** USA

١٣ نستخدم **the** قبل سلاسل الجبال والأنهار والبحار والمحيطات والصحاري والجزر والمناطق الجغرافية:

▶ <b>the</b> Red Sea	▶ <b>the</b> Nile	▶ <b>the</b> North Pole
▶ <b>the</b> Siwa Oasis	▶ <b>the</b> Pacific	▶ <b>the</b> Middle East
▶ Lake Nasser	▶ <b>the</b> British Isles	▶ Mount Everest

١٤ لاحظ **عدم** استخدام **the** مع الدول والقارات والمدن الصغيرة، المدن الكبيرة والخلجان

والجبال والبحيرات المفردة وكذلك لا تستخدم مع أسماء الشوارع والطرق والبيادين.

١٥ نستخدم **the** مع التعبيرات الزمنية.

▶ in <b>the</b> morning	▶ in <b>the</b> evening	▶ in <b>the</b> afternoon
▶ in <b>the</b> present	▶ in <b>the</b> past	▶ in <b>the</b> future
▶ at night	للحظ ان <b>at night</b> لا تأخذ <b>the</b>	

١٦ نستخدم **the** مع الاتجاهات وقبل أسماء الصحف والكتب المقدسة.

▶ <b>the</b> north of ...	شمال--▶ in <b>the</b> east	في شرق
▶ <b>the</b> Bible	▶ <b>the</b> times	جريدة التايمز

١٧ نستخدم **the** قبل الأماكن عند استخدامها لغير غرضها (إذا كان الذهاب للغرض الأساسي منه لا نضع **the**).

▶ She was sent to **prison** because of her crimes.

▶ We went to **the prison** with our father to visit a relative of ours.

١٨ نستخدم **the** مع الأعداد الترتيبية والعقد (فترة ١٠ سنوات):

▶ <b>the</b> first	▶ <b>the</b> next	▶ <b>the</b> second	▶ <b>the</b> last
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# Elementary Exercises

Mark  
قيم نفسك

22

- 1 He got a job as..... bus conductor.  
 (a) **no article** (b) **an** (c) **the** (d) **a**
- 2 England and France are..... European countries.  
 (a) **a** (b) **the** (c) **an** (d) **no article**
- 3 I had..... exciting day at work last week.  
 (a) **an** (b) **a** (c) **no article** (d) **the**
- 4 You must never look at ..... sun.  
 (a) **a** (b) **the** (c) **an** (d) **no article**
- 5 She has..... Italian name.  
 (a) **a** (b) **an** (c) **the** (d) **no article**
- 6 I saw a little girl, but ..... girl didn't know her way.  
 (a) **a** (b) **the** (c) **an** (d) **no article**
- 7 Nada travelled to..... USA last year.  
 (a) **a** (b) **an** (c) **the** (d) **no article**
- 8 The Scottish and..... English have a history of conflict.  
 (a) **the** (b) **a** (c) **an** (d) **no article**
- 9 ..... has made the world a smaller place.  
 (a) **A plane** (b) **Planes** (c) **The plane** (d) **This plane**
- 10 He gave me a pen and a ruler, but..... pen did not work.  
 (a) **a** (b) **an** (c) **the** (d) **no article**
- 11 ..... novel I read last week was fun.  
 (a) **An** (b) **no article** (c) **The** (d) **A**
- 12 Scientists think that there is....link between pollution and cancer.  
 (a) **an** (b) **a** (c) **the** (d) **no article**
- 13 He asked the librarian to lend him.....booklet in front of her.  
 (a) **the** (b) **a** (c) **an** (d) **some**
- 14 Cairo is.....capital city of Egypt.  
 (a) **no article** (b) **a** (c) **an** (d) **the**

Fill In gap:

- 15 I read a book. .... book was very nice.
- 16 This is ..... first time that tourists have seen the Pyramids.
- 17 Would you like ..... glass of juice?
- 18 They are talking to..... 8-year old boy called, Ali.

Find the mistake, then correct it

- 19 A school holidays are starting soon. [.....]
- 20 He got a job as the engineer. [.....]
- 21 I met the old man yesterday. The old man was strange. [.....]
- 22 An exams are always very stressful for us. [.....]



- 1 The Nile is ..... longest river in the world.  
 (a) **a** (b) **an** (c) **the** (d) **no article**
- 2 ..... wonderful picture!  
 (a) **What** (b) **What a** (c) **How** (d) **How a**
- 3 It's..... United Nations vehicle. There are different ones.  
 (a) **the** (b) **a** (c) **no article** (d) **an**
- 4 He got his degree from..... university in Finland.  
 (a) **a** (b) **an** (c) **the** (d) **no article**
- 5 I'd like to buy a new flat, but..... flats are so expensive.  
 (a) **a** (b) **an** (c) **the** (d) **no article**
- 6 Mr. Hany goes to..... school on foot. He is an active teacher.  
 (a) **an** (b) **the** (c) **a** (d) **no article**
- 7 My uncle arrived on.....Sunday to attend my birthday.  
 (a) **an** (b) **the** (c) **a** (d) **no article**
- 8 My parents always give me.....useful advice before travelling.  
 (a) **number of** (b) **an** (c) **a** (d) **no article**
- 9 ..... lunch we had together was delicious.  
 (a) **The** (b) **a** (c) **no article** (d) **an**
- 10 ..... youth play important roles in the progress of all nations.  
 (a) **No article** (b) **The** (c) **A** (d) **An**
- 11 Mohammed Salah is one of..... best footballer in the world.  
 (a) **no word** (b) **a** (c) **the** (d) **an**
- 12 They built....house near the farm as they like the view of plants.  
 (a) **a** (b) **an** (c) **the** (d) **no article**
- 13 England is..... European country.  
 (a) **a** (b) **an** (c) **no word** (d) **the**
- 14 Students at schools must wear..... uniforms.  
 (a) **a** (b) **an** (c) **the** (d) **no article**

## Fill In gap:

- 15 There is..... good book in the library.
- 16 I live in ..... Arab Republic of Egypt.
- 17 Who invented ..... bicycle?
- 18 I'm reading..... interesting book.

## Find the mistake, then correct it

- 19 I like diving in a Red Sea. [.....]
- 20 I want the cup of coffee with little sugar. [.....]
- 21 At night, we can see a moon in the sky. [.....]
- 22 What time is an Maths lesson this afternoon? [.....]

Prepositions after adjectives

حروف الجر بعد الصفات

proud	فخور بـ	annoyed	متضايق من (شخص)
frightened	خائف من	furious	غاضب بشدة من
full	مليء بـ	bored	يشعر بالملل من
scared	خائف من	familiar	مألوف لـ
terrified	مرتعب من	angry	غاضب من (شخص)
ashamed	خجلان من	disappointed	خاب أمله
afraid	خائف من	pleased	مسرور من
fond	مفرم بـ	delighted	مسرور من
full	ممتلئ بـ	crowded	مزدحم بـ
		satisfied	راضي عن

rich	غني بـ	dependent	معتمد علي
interested	مهتم بـ	keen	مهتم بـ
involved	متورط في		

brilliant	رائع في	mad	مهووس بـ
bad	سيء في	sad	حزين بشأن
terrible	سيء / فظيخ في	excited	مثار من
wonderful	رائع في	worried	قلق بشأن
good	ماهر في	happy	سعيد بـ
clever	ماهر في	crazy	مهووس بـ
hopeless	ميتوس منه	curious	فضولي بشأن
		enthusiastic	متحمس لـ

responsible	مسئول عن		
famous	مشهور بـ	sorry	اسف بشأن
good	مفيد لـ		
ready	مستعد لـ	well-known	مشهور بـ
qualified	مؤهل لـ	kind	عطوف مع
bad	ضار لـ	good	

في حالة وجود فعل بعد الصفات نستخدم **to + inf** :

happy / sad / glad / pleased / lucky / relieved / amazed

► It is **difficult for** her **to get** up early.



الافعال الآتية يأتي بعدها **to + inf.**

agree	يوافق	threaten	يهدد	promise	يعطي وعد
arrange	يرتب	decide	يقرر	refuse	يرفض
decide	يقرر	learn	يتعلم	want	يريد
expect	يتوقع	plan	يخطط	offer	يعرض
hope - wish	يأمل	manage	يتمكن	prepare	يجهز

► Toka **hopes** to be an engineer.

► Jana **promised** to study hard.

حارون ان تقيم وتسير مايلي جيداً ولا حظ الفروق

### Preposition tricks

help

help... + inf.

يساعد

► He **helped** me **do** my homework.

help... to + inf.

► He **helped** me **to do** my homework.

help... in+ ing

يساعد في

► He **helped** me **in doing** my homework.

help... with + n

► He **helped** me **with** my homework.

trade

trade with

يتاجر مع

► We **trade** **with** China.

trade in

يتاجر في

► We **trade** **in** / **deal** in vegetables.

hear

hear of / about

يسمع عن

► Have you ever **heard of** this writer?

hear from

يتلقى أخباراً من

► My friend traveled abroad and I haven't **heard from** him till now.

turn

turn on

يشغل

► **Turn on** the TV. I want to watch the news.

turn off

يفصل

► Always **turn off** devices after use.

turn down

يقلل / يخفض

► It is so cold, **turn down** the air - conditioning, but don't **turn it off**.

turn up

يرفع / يعلي

► It is so hot, **turn up** the air-conditioning.

turn down

يرفض

► I asked him to go with me but he **turned down**.

angry

angry with

يغضب من

► I am **angry with** my friend.

angry about

يغضب بشأن

► I am **angry about** what he has done.

## The Past Simple Tense

الزمن الماضي البسيط

### Formation التكوين in Active

التصريف الثاني للفعل بإضافة (d - ed - ied) أو حفظ الأفعال الغير منتظمة.

- ▶ I **played** football yesterday.
- ▶ Aya **went** to the cinema.
- ▶ The police **stopped** me on my way home last night.
- ▶ We **saw** Toka in town a few days ago.

### Formation التكوين in Passive

Object

+

(was / were)

+

P.P.

- ▶ Football **was played** yesterday.
- ▶ The film **was watched** at home by Jana.

### Negative

النفى

didn't

+

inf. .... / never

+

التصريف الثاني

- ▶ They **didn't invite** us to the party, so we **didn't go**.
- ▶ I **never got** up late when I was young.

### Question

السؤال

يتكون السؤال بمعنى هل في الماضي البسيط من:

Did

+

الفاعل

+

inf. ....?

- ▶ **Did** you **play** football yesterday?  
 ✓ Yes, I **did**.                      ✗ No, I **didn't**.
- ▶ **Did** you **go** out last night?  
 ☞ Yes, I **went** to the cinema, but I **didn't enjoy** the film much.

يتكون السؤال بأداة استفهام في الماضي البسيط من:

أداة استفهام

+

did

+

الفاعل

+

inf. ....?

- ▶ What **did** you **do** at the weekend?                      ☞ I **didn't do** anything.
- ▶ When **did** Mr Thomas **die**?                      ☞ About ten years ago.



## Key words

## الكلمات الدالة

وهي كلمات تستخدم مع زمن الماضي البسيط وللمحظ أنهم يأتوا أول الجملة وأخرها مثل:

yesterday	أمس	I <b>sent</b> an e-mail to my friend yesterday.
ago	منذ	This house <b>was built</b> three years ago.
last	السابق	Seif <b>wrote</b> his first novel last year.
in.....	في (سنة سابقة)	Ahmed <b>was born</b> in 1986.
In the past	في الماضي	In the past, the wind <b>was used</b> to sail ships.
once/ one day	مرة	Once, I <b>had</b> a terrible accident.
How long ago	متى	How long ago <b>did</b> you <b>start</b> studying French?
in ancient time	في عصور قديم	These pyramids <b>were built</b> in ancient time.
the other day	منذ بضعة أيام	I <b>met</b> Farouk in Beni Suief the other day.

يستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط مع بعض التعبيرات الآتية ويعبر عن ماضي غير حقيقي.

1) I wish + ماضي بسيط + فاعل	I wish Toka <b>studied</b> well.
2) It's (high) time + ماضي بسيط + فاعل	It's time she <b>studied</b> English.
3) I would rather + ماضي بسيط + فاعل	I would rather she <b>studied</b> well.
4) suppose/ imagine + ماضي بسيط + فاعل	Suppose you <b>inherited</b> five million dollars, what would you do?

## Usage

## الاستخدام

1) يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

- ▶ He **visited** his uncle yesterday.
- ▶ He **had** his lunch and went out.

2) يستخدم الماضي البسيط لوصف أحداث تتبع بعضها (سرد أحداث قصة / رواية / موقف / .....)

- ▶ He **did** his homework then **slept**.
- ▶ Once, Aya **found** a wallet, then she **went** to the police.

3) يستخدم الماضي البسيط في الحالة الثانية (If) للتعبير عن النصيحة والوضع الافتراضي

- ▶ If she **studied** hard, he **would succeed**.
- ▶ If I **trained** hard, I **would win** the race.

4) يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع الروابط الزمنية مثل (after/ before...) بشرط أن يكون الزمن الآخر ماضي.

- ▶ After he **had studied**, he **slept**.
- ▶ Mona **didn't come** until Toka **had invited** her.

5) يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن عادات وأفعال متكررة في الماضي مع أظرف التكرار:

always / usually / sometimes / every.....

- ▶ When I **was** young, I usually **played** with my friends every day.
- ▶ I always **did** my homework at night but I **no longer do**.

٦ يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن في عادة في الماضي مع:

used to + inf. اعتاد أن (تعبير عن عادة كانت تحدث في الماضي ولم تعد تحدث الآن)

didn't use to + inf. = never used to + inf. النفي لم يعتاد أن

did + الفاعل + use to + inf. السؤال ؟

- ▶ I **used to play** football when I was young, but now I don't.
- ▶ When I was young, I **didn't use to** get up late.
- ▶ **Did you use to** get up early?

جملته التعقيب بعد **but now** تكون مضارع وعكس الجملة الأساسية ويستخدم

**do - does** إذا كان فعل الجملة ليس **V.be** أما إذا كان **V.be** نستخدم **am - is - are**

- ▶ I used to **sleep** late, but now I **don't**.
- ▶ She used to **get up** early, but now she **doesn't**.
- ▶ She used to **be** active, but now she **isn't**.
- ▶ They used to **be** lazy, but now they **aren't**.

للاحظ الفرق بين:

am - is - are - get (s) used to (V + ing) (n) يعتاد على

(تعبير عن عادة تحدث في الحاضر)

- ▶ I'm **used to playing** football.
- ▶ She is used to getting up early.

للاحظ أن **used to (am - is - are)** تأتي بمعنى (يستخدم ل) ويليه **inf.**

- ▶ The wind **is used to sail** ships.
- ▶ Cotton **is used to make** clothes.

للاحظ أن:

الفاعل + **used to** + **inf.** = الفاعل + **no longer** + مضارع بسيط  
= الفاعل + مضارع بسيط منفي + **..any more.**

- ▶ He **used to** smoke = He **no longer** smokes.
- = He doesn't smoke **any more (longer)**.

للاحظ شكل **V. be** في الماضي البسيط:

The past of be (am / is / are) ➔ was / were

- ▶ I **was** angry because they **were** late.
- ▶ **Was** the weather good when you **were** on holiday?
- ▶ They **weren't** able to come because they **were** so busy.
- ▶ Did you go out last night or **were** you too tired?



## The Past Continuous Tense

زمن الماضي المستمر

## Formation التكوين in Active

الفاعل + was / were + (V + ing)

- ▶ This time last year I **was living** in Brazil.
- ▶ They **were watching** TV yesterday evening.
- ▶ Jana **was cooking** dinner all day yesterday.

## Formation التكوين in Passive

Object + (was / were) + being + P.P.

- ▶ TV **was being watched** yesterday evening.
- ▶ Dinner **was being prepared** by Jana.

## Negative

wasn't/weren't + (V + ing)

- ▶ They **weren't watching** TV yesterday evening.
- ▶ Jana **wasn't preparing** dinner.

## Question

السؤال

يتكون السؤال بمعنى هل في الماضي المستمر من:

was / were + الفاعل + (V + ing)...?

- ▶ **Was** Jana **cooking** dinner?

✓ Yes, she **was**.

✗ No, she **wasn't**.

يتكون السؤال بأداة استفهام في الماضي المستمر من:

أداة استفهام + was / were + الفاعل + (V + ing).....?

- ▶ What **were** you **doing** at 10 o'clock last night?

☞ I **was doing** my homework.

Key words

الكلمات الدالة

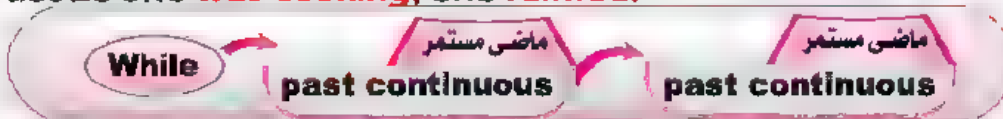
وهي كلمات تستخدم مع زمن الماضي المستمر .

① while - as - just as



نستخدم بعد **while** ماضي مستمر والجملة الثانية ماضي بسيط:

- ▶ **While** I **was watching** TV, the light **went** out. حدث قطع اخر
- ▶ The light **went** out **while** I **was watching** TV.
- ▶ As I **was watching** TV, my father **came**.
- ▶ Just as she **was cooking**, she **fainted**.



يمكن أن يكون الحدين مع **while** في الماضي المستمر:

- ▶ **While** Jana **was watching** TV, Toka **was studying** English. حدثان مستمران



يمكن استخدام الماضي البسيط بعد **while** إذا كان الفعل الأساسي **verb to be**:

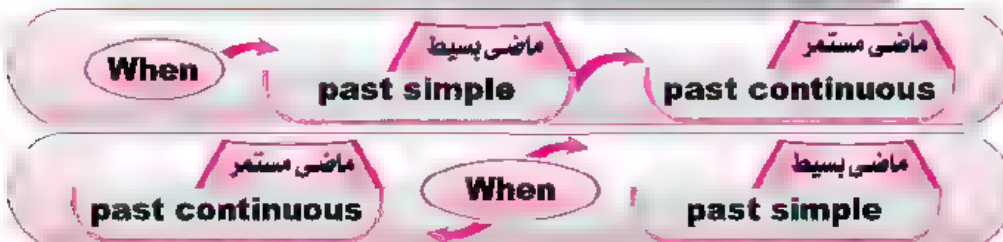
- ▶ **While** I **was** at street, I **fell** off my bike.



إذا لم يأتي بعد **while** فاعل يأتي بعدها (V+ing) بشرط ان يكون فاعل الجملتين واحداً:

- ▶ **While playing**, I **fell** down.

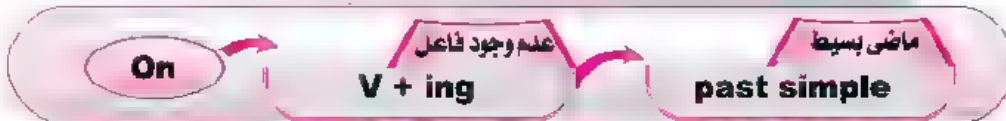
② when



- ▶ When the phone **rang**, he **was leaving** his office.
- ▶ It **was raining** when I **got** up.
- ▶ He **was leaving** his office when the phone **rang**.



## ③ on



يمكن استخدام **On** بدلاً من **when** ويأتي بعدها **V+ing**

- ▶ **On arriving**, he **found** the light on.
- ▶ **On seeing** the accident, I called the police.

## ④ during



يمكن استخدام **during** بدلاً من **while** و يأتي بعدها **Noun**

- ▶ **During the party**, I **received** many presents.
- ▶ **During the game**, he **got** hurt.

كلمة تدل علي الماضي و قبلها أو بعدها فترة زمنية

- ▶ Jana **was studying** at seven yesterday.
- ▶ They **were studying** English at 7 o'clock last Sunday.

## Usage

## الاستخدام

- ① يستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا في وقت معين في الماضي.  
▶ He **was playing** all morning yesterday.
- ② يستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا في الماضي عندما وقع حدث آخر.  
▶ Matt **phoned** while we **were having** dinner.  
▶ I **hurt** my back while I **was working** in the garden.
- ③ يستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن حدثين كانا مستمرين في نفس الوقت في الماضي.  
▶ While she **was preparing** dinner, he **was watching** TV.

## Important Notes

- ① لاحظ الفرق بين الماضي المستمر والماضي التام المستمر:  
▶ I **was doing** my homework all day yesterday.  
▶ I **had been doing** my homework all day yesterday before I slept.
- ② لاحظ استخدام **because** في الماضي المستمر:  
▶ I couldn't answer the phone **because I was having** a shower.  
▶ He couldn't reply to his friends **because he was praying**.
- ③ هناك أفعال لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة عموماً وهي أفعال الشعور والحواس والملكية والعرفة.  
▶ We were good friends. We **knew** each other well.  
(NOT **were knowing**)  
▶ I was enjoying the party, but Mai **wanted** to go home.  
(NOT **was wanting**)



# Elementary Exercises

Mark

قيم نفسك

22

- 1 While studying, he..... asleep.  
 (a) **fall** (b) **fallen** (c) **fell** (d) **felt**
- 2 I..... lunch at home yesterday.  
 (a) **haven't** (b) **hasn't** (c) **didn't have** (d) **hadn't**
- 3 During the previous conference, he ..... a speech.  
 (a) **gives** (b) **has given** (c) **gave** (d) **had given**
- 4 My purse..... last week.  
 (a) **stole** (b) **stolen** (c) **was stolen** (d) **steal**
- 5 Maged's grandmother..... ill when he visited her yesterday.  
 (a) **seemed** (b) **was seeming** (c) **has seemed** (d) **had seemed**
- 6 About ten million tourists..... Egypt in 2018.  
 (a) **are visiting** (b) **visited** (c) **will visit** (d) **have visited**
- 7 How long ..... did you play tennis?  
 (a) **for** (b) **ago** (c) **since** (d) **ever**
- 8 When he was young, he....to hospital as a result of an accident.  
 (a) **took** (b) **had taken** (c) **was taken** (d) **were taken**
- 9 The TV sound was too high. Of course Amal ..... it.  
 (a) **watched** (b) **had watched** (c) **has watched** (d) **was watching**
- 10 While she was cooking, her sister ..... homework.  
 (a) **was doing** (b) **did** (c) **does** (d) **had done**
- 11 Unfortunately, I....two mistakes in my English Exam yesterday.  
 (a) **have made** (b) **have done** (c) **did** (d) **made**
- 12 I waved to Aya, but she .....  
 (a) **wasn't looking** (b) **was looking** (c) **hadn't looked** (d) **looked**
- 13 ..... a car when you were living in Paris?  
 (a) **Had you** (b) **Were you having**  
 (c) **Have you had** (d) **Did you have**

Fill in gap:

- 14 Soha started school two months.....
- 15 ..... 2002, my elder brother finished studying at university.
- 16 What time..... it when your father arrived?
- 17 I used to play in the street when I was young but now I.....
- 18 Have you seen Ola? - Yes, I..... her an hour ago.

Find the mistake, then correct it

- 19 Did you go out last night or did you busy? [.....]
- 20 I was watching TV while my mobile phone rang. [.....]
- 21 We were good friends. We were knowing each other well. [.....]
- 22 Have you ever been to Cairo? - Yes, I have been there in 2005. [...]

- 1 Mazen..... chess all day yesterday.  
a played b was playing c is playing d had played
- 2 When the phone rang, I..... my lunch.  
a had b am having c was having d will have
- 3 I had to take a taxi because my car.....  
a mending b was mending c was being mended d mended
- 4 .....the film, Mahmoud fell asleep because it was a boring film.  
a While b When c On d During
- 5 My grandparents ..... farmers for 40 years.  
a were b had been c was d has
- 6 While the party..... prepared, we were busy sending invitations.  
a was b was been c was being d is
- 7 As I..... home last night, it started raining.  
a has walked b had walked c was walking d walked
- 8 While Basant was studying her lesson, her young brother..... TV.  
a was watching b watches c is watching d watched
- 9 From 7 to 9 yesterday, I..... a certain task as I was asked.  
a did b had done c was doing d have done
- 10 The thief ..... and sent to prison.  
a was arrested b arrested c was arresting d has arrested
- 11 Before joining the university, I.....living away from my family.  
a used b didn't use to c used to d wasn't used to
- 12 What games did you ..... play when you were at school?  
a used to b was used c is used to d use to
- 13 He..... playing football. He was fond of football.  
a use to b is used to c was used to d was used
- 14 When he was in Cairo, he always..... along the Nile.  
a walked b was walking c walks d 'll walk

Fill In gap:

- 15 ..... your office cleaned yesterday?
- 16 ..... the party, I met an old friend.
- 17 Once, We ..... lunch in this restaurant.
- 18 While I..... ill, I lost a lot of weight and became so thin.

Find the mistake, then correct it

- 19 I helped my mother while she was cooking. [.....]
- 20 I'd rather they come to the party early. [.....]
- 21 While he was playing football, he fall and the broke his leg. [.....]
- 22 On the flight, I was reading a book called "Giants' Grammar." [.....]



- 1 My brother..... the money he needed.  
 a gave b didn't give c give d was given
- 2 They didn't answer the ringing phone since they..... deeply.  
 a sleep b were sleeping c are sleeping d has slept
- 3 He..... be fat but now he is.  
 a used to b didn't use to c is used to d isn't used to
- 4 "I used to smoke." means.....  
 a I started b I no longer do it c I smoke d I'll stop it
- 5 It is time they..... home from school.  
 a go b have gone c went d are going
- 6 Ahmed ..... to school just now.  
 a went b has gone c has been d has left
- 7 I..... to preparing my meals when I lived away from my family.  
 a used b got used c get used d become used
- 8 He doesn't stay up late any longer. This means he.....  
 a used to stay up late b didn't use to stay up late  
 c usually stays up late d is in the habit of staying up late
- 9 I no longer work in Saudi Arabia. I ..... there for ten years.  
 a had worked b work c have worked d worked
- 10 Rawan used to be lazy, but now she .....  
 a does no longer b is no longer c no longer does d no longer is
- 11 Amr..... for eight hours every day last week.  
 a had worked b worked c has worked d works
- 12 ..... visiting hours, we got an entrance ticket for the hospital.  
 a During b On c After d While
- 13 During..... to school, I saw some students quarrelling fiercely.  
 a walking b walks c my walk d was walking

Fill in gap:

- 14 I saw a lot of tourists while ..... in Luxor.
- 15 ..... in the office, he received a call from his wife.
- 16 ..... the race, she fell fainted and lost her national record.
- 17 While I..... at school, suddenly an earthquake took place.

Find the mistake, then correct it

- 18 Yesterday, we were discussing the new project. [.....]
- 19 He made some new friends when his stay in Cairo. [.....]
- 20 I had a bath, so I didn't hear the doorbell. [.....]
- 21 She gave an award for her bravery during the fire. [.....]
- 22 While I was being in Banha, I met an old friend of mine. [.....]

## Formation التكوين in Active

had + P.P.

- ▶ When we got home last night, we found that somebody had **broken into** the flat.
- ▶ Aya didn't want to go to the cinema because she'd **already** seen the movie.

## Formation التكوين in Passive

Object + had + been + P.P.

- ▶ When we got home last night, we found that the flat had **been broken into**.

## Negative

النفى

hadn't (had never) + P.P.

- ▶ The house was dirty. They **hadn't cleaned it** for weeks.

## Question

السؤال

يتكون السؤال بمعنى هل في الماضي التام من:

had + الفاعل + P.P.....?

- ▶ **Had** Jana **prepared** dinner when you reached home?

✓ Yes, she **had**.✗ No, she **hadn't**.

يتكون السؤال بأداة استفهام في الماضي التام من:

أداة استفهام + had + الفاعل + P.P. ....?

- ▶ What **had** you **done** before I came?





## Reported imperatives, suggestions and advice

الجملة الأمرية والاقتراح  
والنصيحة في الغير مباشر



هي جملة تبدأ بفعل في المصدر "Open this door."

أو بـ "Don't waste your time." وللتحويل إلى كلام غير مباشر كما يلي

① تحويل فعل القول كما يلي:

direct	indirect
said to	complained - warned - ordered - asked - told - advised

② تحذف **inverted commas** (علامات التنصيص) ونستخدم:

في الأمر المثبت نستخدم (المصدر + to)

► Ali said to his son "study hard."

☞ Ali **advised** (told - asked) his son to study hard.

في الأمر المنفي نستخدم (المصدر + not to)

► Seif said to Jana "Don't make noise."

☞ Seif **advised** (told) Jana not to make noise.

③ تتحول الضمائر حسب المتكلم والمخاطب كما في الجملة الخبرية:

④ تتغير الأزمنة كما في الجملة الخبرية.

⑤ تتغير أظرف المكان والزمان كما في الجملة الخبرية.

استخدام الأفعال في الغير مباشر

في حالة التمني wish	wish ..... to + inf. Or noun ► He said to me, "Have a nice holiday." ☞ She <b>wished</b> me a nice holiday.
في حالة الاتهام accuse	accuse ..... of + V + ing ► Nada said to Aya, "You stole my wallet." ☞ Nada <b>accused</b> Aya of stealing her wallet.
في حالة الاقتراح suggest في حالة التوصية recommend	suggest / recommend + v + ing suggest / recommend that + فاعل + should + inf. (فاعل + Inf.) ► He said, "Let's sing" = He <b>suggested</b> singing. ☞ He <b>suggested</b> that they should sing.
في حالة الوعد promise	promise to + inf. / promised that + جملة ► His father said, "If you get high marks, I'll buy you a bike." ☞ His father <b>promised to</b> buy him a bike if he got high marks.
في حالة النصيحة advise	advise someone to / not to + inf. ► He said to me, "You'd better sleep early." ☞ He <b>advised</b> me to sleep early. إذا بدأت الجملة داخل الأقواس بـ <b>If</b> الافتراضية (للنصيحة) تحول كالآتي: ► He said, "If I were you, I would study hard." ☞ He <b>advised</b> me to study hard.



في حالة الاعتراف <b>admit</b>	<p>جملة + admit + v + ing / admit that</p> <p>► She said, "I did this crime." ☞ She <b>admitted</b> doing that crime.</p>
في حالة الموافقة <b>agree</b>	<p>جملة + agree to + inf. / agree that</p> <p>► He said to me, "yes, I will go with you." ☞ He <b>agreed</b> to go with me.</p>
في حالة الرفض <b>refuse</b>	<p>جملة + refuse to + inf. / refuse that</p> <p>► She said to me, "No, I won't go with you." ☞ She <b>refused</b> to go with me.</p>
في حالة الإنكار <b>deny</b>	<p>جملة + deny + v + ing / deny that</p> <p>► The thief said, "I didn't rob the house." ☞ The thief <b>denied</b> robbing the house. ☞ The thief <b>denied</b> that he had robbed the house.</p>
في حالة الاعتذار <b>apologise</b>	<p>apologize for + V + ing</p> <p>► He said, "I'm sorry I didn't attend your wedding party." ☞ He <b>apologised</b> for not attending my wedding party.</p>
في حالة العرض <b>offer</b>	<p>جملة + offer to + inf. / offer that</p> <p>► He said, "Shall I help you to cross the road?" ☞ He <b>offered</b> to help me cross the road.</p>
في حالة الطلب <b>request</b>	<p>ask ..... to + inf.</p> <p>► She said, "Could you lend me your dictionary, please?" ☞ She <b>asked</b> me to lend her my dictionary.</p>
في حالة الدعوة <b>invitation</b>	<p>invite ..... to + inf.</p> <p>► He said, "Would you like to come to my birthday party?" ☞ He <b>invited</b> me to his birthday party.</p>
في حالة اللوم <b>blame</b>	<p>blame ..... for + V + ing</p> <p>► He said, "Why didn't you study hard?" ☞ He <b>blamed</b> me for not studying hard.</p>
في حالة القرار <b>decide</b>	<p>decide to + inf.</p> <p>► He said, "I've made up my mind to give up smoking" ☞ He <b>decided to</b> give up smoking.</p>
في حالة التحذير <b>warn</b>	<p>warn someone not to + inf. warn someone against + V + ing</p> <p>► He said to me, "Don't cross the road." ☞ He <b>warned</b> me <b>not to</b> cross the road. ☞ He <b>warned</b> me <b>against</b> crossing the road.</p>

**التمرين**  
احرص على اقتناء سلسلة الصالحة  
في اللغة الإنجليزية





# Giants' Grammar

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